



Gunlock
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Water Supply and Reservoirs

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PLAN | CONSERVE | DEVELOP | PROTECT
Utah's Water Resources

Importance of Reservoirs

95% of our water supply comes from snow

Reservoirs capture and store spring runoff

Dams form reservoirs

Small reservoirs store about one year of water

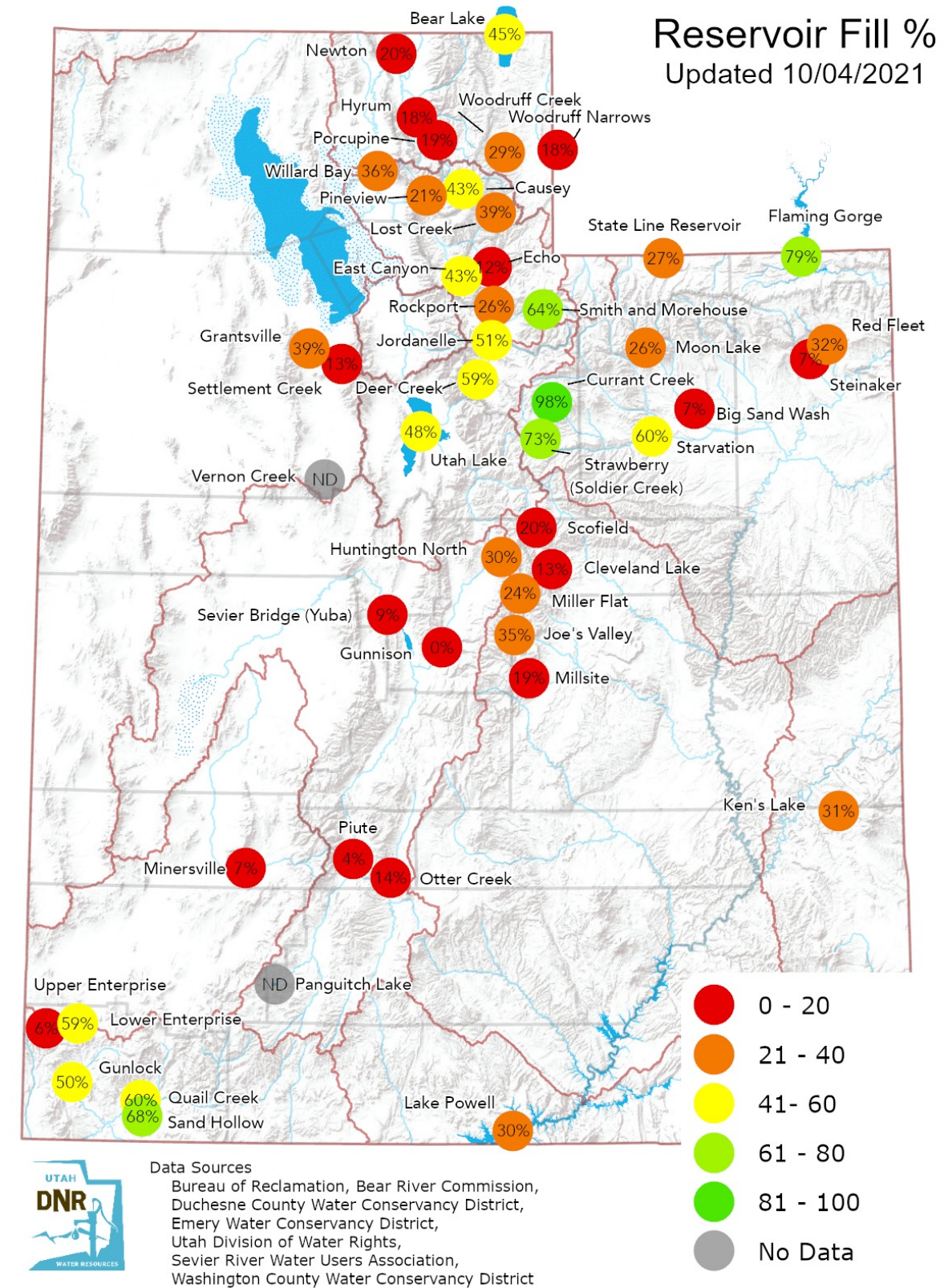
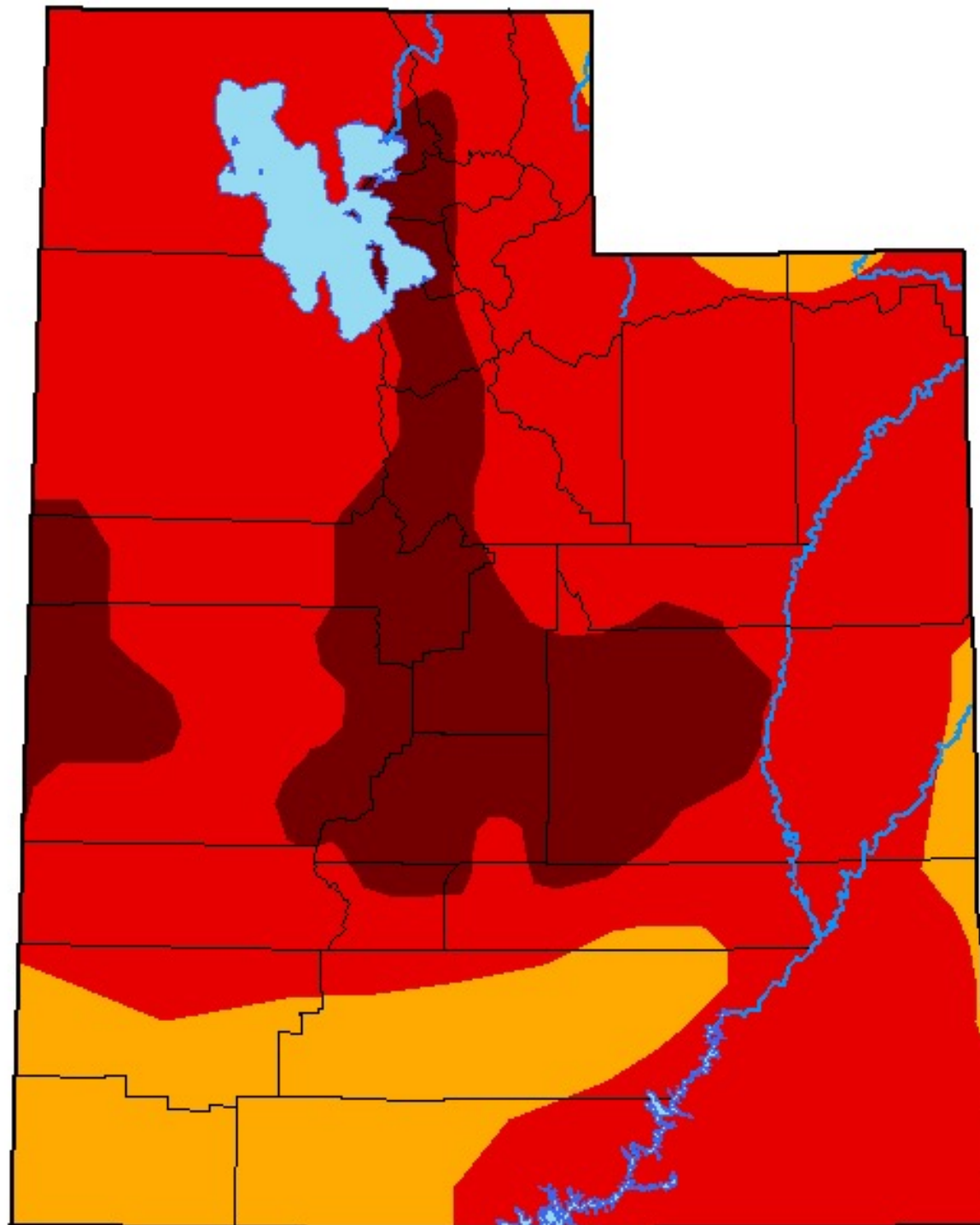
Larger reservoirs can store several years of water supply



Flaming Gorge Dam

U.S. Drought Monitor

Utah



Planning and Design Considerations for Dams

- Suitable site
- Water supply and water right
- Water demand study
- Environmental impact
- Cost

Bear River Development Act

Utah Legislature 1991

“The Division (Utah Division of Water Resources) shall develop the surface waters (220,000 acre-feet) of the Bear River and its tributaries through the planning and construction of reservoirs and associated facilities as authorized and funded by the Legislature; own and operate the facilities constructed; and market the developed waters”

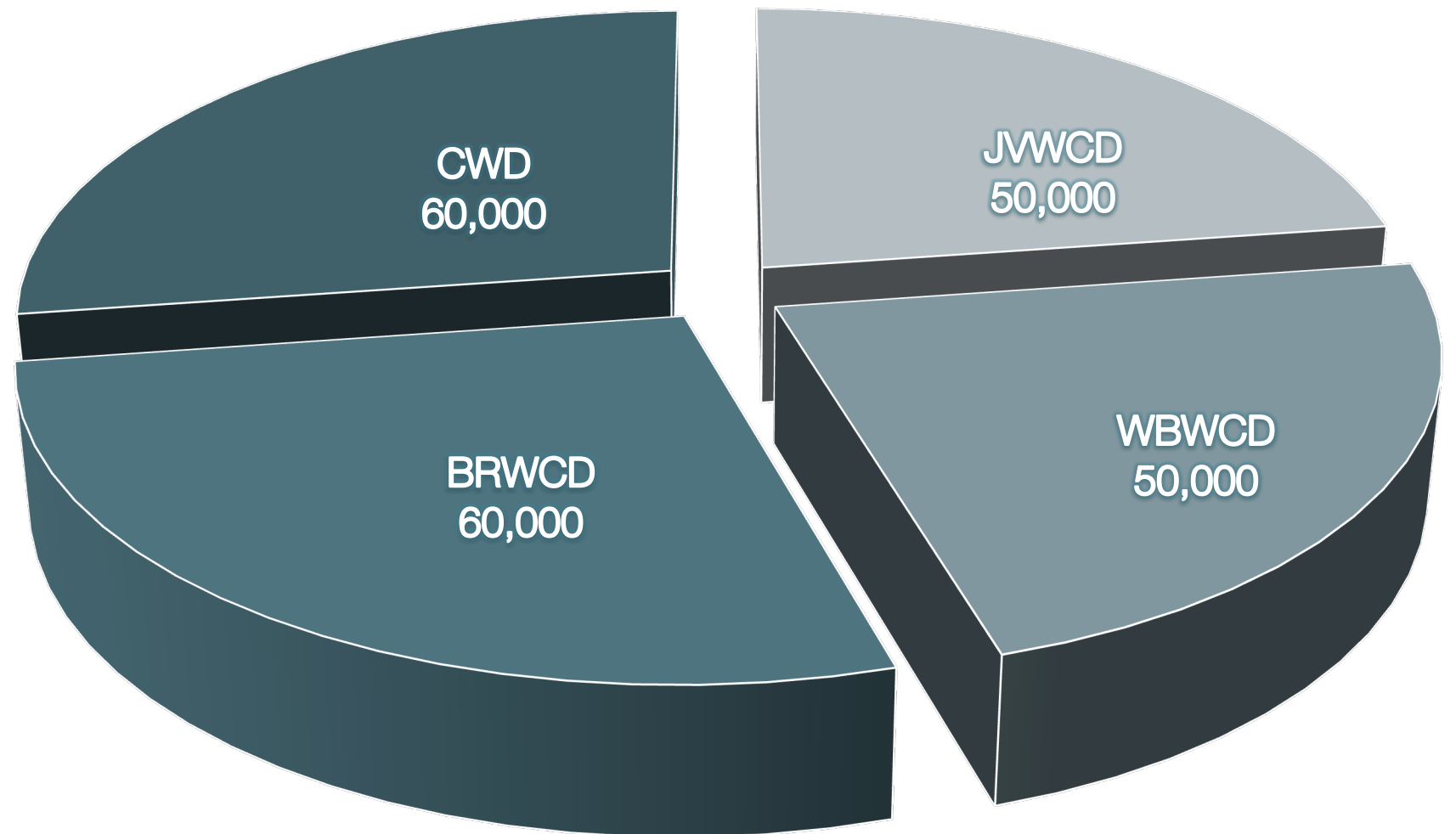
Bear River Development Act Allocation

Bear River Water
Conservancy District
(BRWCD)

Cache Water District
(CWD)

Jordan Valley Water
Conservancy District
(JWWCD)

Weber Basin WCD
(WBWCD)



2019 Feasibility Bear River Development Report

- Conceptual BRD system – 13 scenarios
 - How would pipelines, reservoirs, pumps work together
- Potential reservoir sites – 6 narrowed from 46
- Updated hydrology, preliminary climate change modeling, Great Salt Lake impacts
- Updated cost estimate
- Right of way corridor for large diameter pipeline

Whites Valley

- West hills north west of Tremonton, Utah
- Off-channel storage reservoir and would be primarily a pumped-storage facility
- 12 of 13 scenarios included Whites Valley site
- Various sizes ranging from *170,000 – 610,000 acre-ft*



Whites Valley

Timeline

